





## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,  
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken through India  
or by way of BATAVIA, PERMAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

SHIP ONLY LATERAL PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
MIRZAPUR, Captain R. HARVEY, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched  
from this office for LONDON via BOMBAY  
and SUEZ CANAL, TO-MORROW, the  
11th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m. Parcels and Special (Gold) at the Office  
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.  
Silk and Valuable for Europe will be  
transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for  
London will be conveyed via Bombay  
without transhipment, arriving one week  
later than by the ordinary direct route via  
Colombo. Tea will be sent either via  
Bombay or Colombo according to arrangement.

For further Particulars regarding  
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents of the Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage  
can do so on application at the Com-  
pany's Office.

This Steamship takes Cargo and Passengers  
for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, December 11, 1890. 2062

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

ABYSSINIA, THURSDAY, 14th Dec.

PAIKHIA, THURSDAY, 25th Dec.

BATAVIA, SUNDAY, 25th Jan.

THE Steamship ABYSSINIA, Captain  
WILLIAMSON, R.N.R., sailing at Noon,  
on SUNDAY, the 14th December, will  
proceed to YOKOHAMA, INLAND  
SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From HONGKONG, First Class.

To Vancouver and Victoria, \$210.00

To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma \$213.00

To Portland, Oregon, \$220.00

To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul \$220.00

To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee \$275.00

To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati \$280.00

To Hamilton, Kingston, London, (Cont.)

Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine) \$205.00

To Halifax, St. John's, \$205.00

To Liverpool, \$225.00

To London via Liverpool \$225.00

To Paris and Bremen \$235.00

To Havre and Hamburg \$235.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-  
Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Navy,  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,  
European officials in service of China and  
Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class  
only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific  
Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior  
Ports of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted,  
available for 6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare

3 months at 50 per cent. off Return Fare

6 months at 75 per cent. off Return Fare

(Times is reckoned from the date of landing to  
date of re-embarkation at Vancouver)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to  
Interior and Eastern Ports of Canada and  
U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets  
but who re-embark within 12 months from  
date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed  
10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European  
Ports will be issued available for 12  
months at double fares (Mexican Dollars)

Canada.—Through Bills of Lading issued to  
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to  
Canadian and U.S. Ports.

Consular Licenses of Goods for United  
States Ports should be in quadruplicate;  
and one copy must be sent forward by the  
steamer to the care of D. E. BROW, Assistant  
General Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Van-  
couver, B.C.

Passengers must be sent to our office with  
address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the  
day previous to sailing.

For Further information as to Pass-  
age and Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1890. 1931

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship

Railway, Captain GODDARD, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA PRANK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2122

TO LET.

NOS. 4, 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

ROOMS IN COLLIER CHAMBERS.

OFFICES AND CHAMBERS IN CON-  
NAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

TUSCULUM, MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 8, GOSCH HILL, THE PEAK—FURNISHED.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 93

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT,  
WEDNESDAY (By Request),  
'H.M.S. PINAFORE.'

A SUCCESSION OF SUCCESSORS.

Why this great and increasing flow of  
humanity to our port? Why, indeed,  
1. Come in, questioner, and see the  
happy faces, and hear the pure and ringing  
laughter, and never again ask why. Dull  
care has no lodgings in the City Hall.  
Nightly Crowded by the Elite of Hongkong  
to witness

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA  
COMPANY.

BEST AND STRONGEST OPERA BURLESQUE  
AND DRAMATIC COMPANY THAT HAS  
EVER VISITED HONGKONG

TO-MORROW NIGHT,  
THE GREAT NATIONAL DRAMA OF  
'HARBOR LIGHTS.'

FRIDAY (By Request),  
THE BEAUTIFUL COMEDY OPERA IN 3 ACTS,  
'OLIVETTE.'

SATURDAY,  
THE GREAT NATIONAL 4-ACT DRAMA,  
'THE STREETS OF LONDON.'

First Appearance this Season  
of Mr. H. STANLEY as Tom Trumper.

Efficient Orchestra under the Conductship  
of Mr. G. THOMAS.

Prices an usual—\$2.00 and \$1.00.  
Military and Navy half price to Back Seats  
only.

Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2123

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION  
OF  
SUPERB JAPANESE PORCELAIN,  
GOLD LACQUERWARE,  
GOLD & SILVER INLAID BRONZES,  
EXQUISITE VASES,  
IVORY CARVINGS.

All of the Highest Class.

BROUGHT DIRECT FROM JAPAN BY MR  
SEIYEMON IKEDA of Kobe.

Testimonials.

From H.R.H. the Prince Albert of Wales,  
His Royal Highness The Duke and  
Duchess of Connaught and Saxe  
of the Princes of the Blood of the German  
and other Empires, whose Autographs  
can be inspected at the

SHOW ROOM,  
AT  
MR. W. S. MARTEN'S  
2, DUNDRELL STREET,  
which will be OPEN to the Public, on  
MONDAY NEXT, the 8th Inst.

The most interesting and splendid ex-  
hibition of Art Treasures ever opened in  
Hongkong.

SEIYEMON IKEDA,  
Proprietor,  
From Kobe Japan.

Hongkong, December 2, 1890. 2076

NOTICE.

MR. S. IKEDA, of KOBE, JAPAN,  
who is Now Showing his EXHIBITION  
OF JAPANESE FINE ART, at  
MR. W. S. MARTEN'S Office, 2, Dundrell  
Street, intends leaving Hongkong on the  
16th instant.

Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2124

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the  
31st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED,  
Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2121

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at 'BELLILIOS'  
TERRACE,  
GODOWNS IN DUNDRELL STREET,  
SHOP No. 6, 'BEACONFIELD ARCADE,'  
Queen's Road.

Apply to

BELLILIOS & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2112

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

CHINESE, etc.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to  
the following selection from our  
Wine List, for we have succeeded in combin-  
ing purity and excellence of quality  
with moderate prices.

SHERREY.

per case per bottle

VINO GENEROSO—a  
generous round wine,  
green seal, \$10.00 \$0.60

VINO DE PASTO—a  
medium dry wine with  
delicate flavor, red seal, \$10.00 \$1.00

AMONTILLADO—a high  
class natural wine for con-  
noisseurs of Sherry, yellow  
seal, \$12.00 \$1.10

DELICIOUS—the very finest  
sherry procurable, 6  
years in bottle, \$14.00 \$1.25

PORT.

Superior quality, \$10.00 \$1.00

Invalid Port, gold seal, \$12.00 \$1.10

Old Tawny, soft and mature,  
black seal, \$14.00 \$1.25

Specialty selected old vin-  
age, \$20.00 \$1.75

BURGUNDY.

BEAUNE—a full-bodied  
Red Burgundy, with  
strengthening properties, \$14.00 \$1.25

CHABLIS—a mellow White  
Burgundy, fine and pure,  
bonquet, \$14.00 \$1.25

CHAMPAGNE.

AYZIE—a well-matured,  
specially selected dry wine, \$18.00 \$1.75

CUVEE ROYALE A  
Supplied regularly to the  
Princes of Wales, House  
of Commons, and the  
chief clubs in London &c. \$22.00 \$2.00

Per case of 24 bottles, \$23.00 \$2.00

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this  
splendid Wine.

Telephone No. 93.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL. 2118

## HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

JUST RECEIVED.

A SPLENDID NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

For OUT-DOOR AND EVENING WEAR.

Also SUEDE, KID AND SILK GLOVES,

all Shades and Lengths; as well as FANCY GOODS of

every description for Evening wear.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 2091

PLEASEN'TLY to N.E. wind and fine weath-  
er till approaching Hongkong; thence to  
port, strong wind and sea.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!  
TO  
CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.

JEWELLERY! DIAMONDS!  
WATCHES!

SUITABLE FOR  
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. KUNH & Co. will submit  
FOR SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,  
FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, consisting of  
EXQUISITE DIAMONDS, and GOLD  
and SILVER WATCHES, all of the latest make  
and style.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

KUNH & Co.,  
21 & 23, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1890. 2125

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 10, 1890:—

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M.  
Smith, San Francisco November 13, and  
Yokohama December 4, Mails and General.  
—O. & S. S. Co.

Nomoh, British steamer, 1,109, Ham-  
lin, Amoy December 8, General.—BAR MOH  
& Co.

Bantu, British barque, 362, Peterman,  
Amoy December 8, Boats and General.—  
ORDER.

Pookang, British steamer, 990, H. W.  
Hogg, Shanghai December 6, and Swatow  
9, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Maria, German ship, 704, C. A. Hund-  
ewald, Haiphong December 7, General.—A.  
R. MARTY.

Yamato, British barque, 397, Otter,  
Newchwang and Amoy December 8, Boats,  
—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Chang Chee, British steamer, 1,213, F.  
Webb, Hongkong via Penang, and Singapore  
December 1, General.—BOH HIN KEAS.

Glenary, British steamer, 1,956, Web-  
ster, Shanghai December 6, and Swatow 9,  
General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Elze, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen,  
Singapore December 2, Sugar.—MELCHERS  
& Co.

Glenlyon, British steamer, 1,410, J. Som-  
mer, London and Singapore December 3,  
General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Kerline Wilson, German brig, 281, C.  
F. Boyson, Amoy December 8, General.—  
OARIN.

Pemphos, German steamer, 1,541, U.  
Johannsen, Singapore December 3, General.—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

December 10:—

Sallej, for Shanghai.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

Nonmouthshire, for 8 ngapore and London.

Chang, for Shanghai.

Ashington, for Wuhu.

Lagunien, for Shanghai.

Chow, for Bangkok.

Diamond, for Manila.

Zafro, for Amoy.

Guthrie, for Singapore and Bombay.

Don Juan, for Amoy.

Boozang, for Whampoa.

PRELO, for Hoihow.

Namoh, for Singapore.

Decina, for Hoihow.

CLEARING.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Oceanic, from San Francisco, The  
Master of Naier, Mrs. Napier and maid,  
Messrs J. Pestonjee, D. Nowrojee, Rev. and  
Mrs P. H. Moore, Rev. P. M. Moore, Miss  
Lorraine de Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Dong  
and 2 children, and Mr. Th. Lutz.

Per Namoh, from Amoy, 722 Chinese.

Per Pookang, from Shanghai, 120 Chi-  
nese.

Per Chang Chee, from Singapore, 428  
Chinese.

Per Glenary, from Shanghai, 42, Mrs.  
Cosmo Barton, Mrs. Putera and 4 children,  
for London; and 270 Chinese for Hong-  
kong.

Per Glenlyon, from London, 42, Mr. J.  
Laurie Nelson, and 194 Chinese.

Per Pemphos, from Singapore, 20 Chi-  
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per Sallej, for Shanghai, from Hongkong,  
Messrs Trevelian and Osborne; from Lon-  
don, Mrs. Hudson Taylor, Misses Tanner,  
Marion, Fowie, Mr. T. S. Deane, Rev.  
Lambert Rees, Rev. J. E. Box, Miss Dan-  
ney, Mr. Donald Stewart, Mrs. Ford, child  
and infant, Mrs. Lang Niven, Mr. G. Kre-  
mer, from Singapore, Miss E. T. McAllister,  
and Miss M. E. Williams.

Per Namoh, for Coast Ports, 2 Euro-  
peans, and 230 Chinese.

Per Chow a, for Bangkok, 2 Europeans,  
and 20 Chinese.

Per Diamond, for Manila, 7 Europeans,  
and 20 Chinese.

Per Guthrie, for Singapore, 135 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Prelo, for Hoihow, 70 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British steamer Oceanic reports:

From San Francisco November 13th, and  
left Yokohama December 4th, at 5.40 p.m.,  
with fine weather and seasonable winds,  
which continued throughout the passage.  
Arrived at Hongkong December 10th, at  
6.20 a.m. Time 5 days, 14 hours, 22 min.

The British barque Bantu reports:

Had fine N.E. monsoon.

The British steamer Pookang reports:

Had moderate to fresh N.E. winds and fine  
clear weather.

The British steamer Glenary reports:

Had strong N.E. wind and overcast.

The British steamer Glenlyon reports:

Had strong N.E. wind and overcast.

MAILS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Amoy Steam leaves for Siam  
and Calcutta.

Myrmidon leaves for London.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders in  
and Subscribers to the City Hall, in  
Library.



The *Tamara*, the steam yacht on which T.H. the Grand Duke Alexander and his family arrived, with its owners on board, at Singapore on the 9th ult. The *Tamara* has been in the position of its present owners for a year and a half, and was purchased by them from Mr. Brown, an American. The yacht was built in Glasgow and was formerly named the *Lady Forti*, and was owned by the late Sir William Forti, and she was very handsomely fitted up. Her tonnage is 174 tons, and her speed is 17 knots. She still bears evidence to her former nationality in the English characters on compass, indicators, &c. The yacht was to remain in Singapore for four or five days. The *Tamara* left St. Petersburg on August 25th and has come via Southampton, Plymouth, London, Naples, Port Constantinople, Sevastopol, Port Said, Aden and Colombo, making some stay at each port. On leaving Singapore she was to proceed to Batavia and from thence for a cruise among the Moluccas, returning via Burma.

The following remarks by the Singapore *Free Press* with regard to the singularity of fruit growing in India, are of interest. The fruit-growing districts in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. A writer in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* discusses the question of fruit growing in India. He contends that the authorities have no right to employ men in the fruit-growing districts, and that the place should be left to the natives. Fruit nurseries should be established in charge of a European overseer with fruit growing in England, France and America. Various foreign fruits should be introduced and their acclimatization studied. Native fruits should be improved and used and cultivated. Dr. Bonavia contends that these nurseries would pay for themselves in a few years, and would give an impetus to the fruit trade. Considering the variety of fruits that could be grown in Singapore the small quantity and poor quality are surprising. We have an excellent market for the fruit, and the shipping always calling, and there is money in our native fruits if properly cultivated, from chosen sites, on the island itself. At present all the decent fruit we get is brought into the island. Why cannot good varieties of mango, plantain, and pomelo be produced? Because what fruit gardeners there are, are the fruit of the native and want-ore, and farmed out with the result that the fruit is plucked before it is ripe, to reach the market. Good varieties and careful cultivation would supply us with an abundance of the food which is acknowledged to be the most suitable of all for a tropical climate.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha held their half-yearly general meeting on Monday afternoon in the Kaito Kwan, Kōbōchō, Tokyo, about 1000 shareholders being present. The Directors in their report recommended a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum, as against 12 per cent the preceding year. The total expenditure was reported as ¥3,652,211.31 and the revenue ¥5,937,003.00, giving a net profit on this account of ¥2,284,791.69. Out of this it was decided to set aside the sum of ¥302,575.729 to redemption fund for cost of ships, ¥410,109.93 for reserve income, ¥300,738.729 for ships' repairs, ¥75,000 for reward to officials; and to distribute ¥1,184,500 in dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per share per annum, carrying ¥10,125,738 forward to next account, and to return dividends to the meeting shows that the Company had at the commencement of the half year under review a fleet of 47 steam-vessels, of a total tonnage of 68,305, to which there had been added during that period 2 steamers of 4,431 tons, while the number of sailing vessels was 5 with a tonnage of 1,900, and 2 steamers of 2,453 tons, and two sailing vessels of 800 tons were condemned as unseaworthy and sold; and 2 steamers (3,668 tons) and 1 sailing vessel (0 tons) were lost. The Company's fleet therefore on September 30th consisted of 46 steamers with a total tonnage of 56,038, and 2 sailing vessels (675 tons). The number of journeys made by the Company's vessels during the half year was 2132, 16 of which were by sailing ships, giving a total distance covered of 1,511,238 miles under steam and 18,931 miles by sail. The quantity of freight carried was 1,356,939 tons, the number of passengers carried 220,494, and the receipts for freight and passage ¥4,504,414.52.

The Singapore *Free Press* gives the following fatherly advice about the entertainment of the cricketing visitors at Singapore. There is a social in connection with the visit of our intercolonial friends (what sort of friends intercolonial friends are we don't know) at Christmas that should not be lost sight of either by the Committee or by those who are entertaining them. Amusement is not always enjoyment when given at the expense of comfort, and the one thing which is essential to a successful occasion is that the visitor should be comfortable. The athlete who has done too much work and has become "atall." We are planning to give our visitors as good a time as we know how to, but the result will not be as successful as we should wish unless we allow them judicious periods of repose. No man can play cricket all day, and the cricket is not a game of next morning, and be on the field again at eleven for more cricket. Therefore deal gently with tired players, and if a fellow feels inclined for a long chair don't tempt him to get up to see the sun rise from Fort Canning. Public entertainments are sometimes a cruel joke, and it is in their power to do it to make them feel, in all our little hostilities, that they will please us best by sitting up to the old motto of the monks of Toledo, "Do what you will."

BADNESS of memory every one complains of, but nobody is free from judgment. — *Rochester*.

There are twenty ways of going to a point, and only one is the shortest; but not out at once on one. — *Emerson*.

CHOICE always what seems best, however rough it may be; custom will render it easy and agreeable. — *Plutarch*.

HEAVEN is the man who at forty has the fire of twenty and the peace of seventy together in his soul. — *Philips Brooks*.

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why didn't it do the other way?" — *Oliver Wendell Holmes*.

## AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE LOSTANO CLUB.

The first concert of the season by pupils of Maestro Cattaneo was given last night at the LOSTANO CLUB. The entertainment was in aid of the fund for an organ for the Roman Catholic Cathedral. His Excellency the Acting Governor was present, and there was a large audience. The programme was of the kind which Maestro Cattaneo and his pupils have made familiar to Hongkong audiences; it is to say it was composed chiefly of selections from Italian Opera. One notable exception was the excerpt from "Marta," which included the opening chorus, "Sing, pretty maiden, the ballad for soprano." It was a knight, the romance for soprano "Tis the harp in the air," and the "Angels' chorus. The fact that this was one of the best rendered and best received numbers may supply a useful hint to the talented conductor for future concerts, and it is to be hoped it may lead to some little modification of the severely classical character of the programmes. The crispness and spirit with which the chorus "Sing pretty maiden" was sung, and the attention given to singing and expression in the "Angels' chorus" were very marked, and, judging by the heartiness of the applause, evidently impressed the audience very favourably. This number was interesting also from the fact that it served to introduce two new soloists, Mrs. Lightwood, who sang "It was a knight," and Mrs. Nichard, who sang "Tis the harp in the air." Mrs. Lightwood was a little nervous, and this prevented her from making so much of the solo as she might have made, but her light soprano voice was heard to decided advantage and its pleasing quality and pure intonation made amends for any lack of power in the sustained notes. Mrs. Nichard, who has a rich mezzo-soprano voice, was also to some extent a prey to nervousness and although she sang "Tis the harp in the air" very sweetly, she was heard to better advantage afterwards in Motra's waltz song "Beautiful Roses." While speaking of new soloists we must not forget to mention Mr. J. Kraal and Mr. Fritz Lammert. Mr. Kraal has a grand bass voice, powerful and resonant throughout an extensive range, and capable of being used very effectively. In the "Grand scena dramatica" from Verdi's "Don Carlo" he had an excellent opportunity for displaying vocal ability and a high order, and he did not fail to take advantage of it, for, barring a little uncertainty at the beginning, which was pardonable under the circumstances, he sang admirably. Mr. Fritz Lammert had the disadvantage of being afflicted with a cold that might have frightened a less intrepid singer, but he sang his solo (Gastaldini's "Segreto de la Regina") and sang it so successfully as to win very cordial applause. The other soloists have all been heard before, more or less, at similar concerts. Miss Edith Carvalho had a rather formidable task in the grand scena and aria from Lucia di Lammermoor, but she accomplished it with great credit, giving one more proof of her ability in the way of brilliant execution. Miss I. d'Almeida Castro has been heard to better advantage than she was in the aria from Ponchielli's "Promessa Sposi," but her singing at this time was of a high order, and she sang with great force and clearness. Mr. G. Guedes gave a rendering of Ardi's "Gloria de Jeunesse" such as only a highly accomplished vocalist can give. Miss M. Lammert, whose voice has improved greatly in power and quality since she was last heard at one of these concerts, was highly successful in Gastaldini's "Toreador's Song," and her singing was heard to great advantage in the "Sequel to Forbidden Music." Mr. C. H. Lammert's recitative and aria ("L'Ebreu") was not in his best form, although it was a very pleasing and highly appreciated performance. He was more successful in the duet "Rue de la Paix" with Miss Carvalho, which was exceedingly sung by both recitatives. The recitative by Petrolini, for soprano, mezzo-soprano and baritone, which was sung by Miss Carvalho, Miss Lammert and Mr. C. H. Guedes, was very artistic performance and was received with great favour. Miss Caroline Souza's piano solos were always welcome features in the programmes of these concerts, and on this occasion her two contributions—"Chopin's" Polonaise, Op. 63, and Berceuse, Op. 67—were deservedly received with cordial approbation. In the selection from "La Favorita" the duet was very well sung by Miss Lammert and Mr. C. H. Lammert, and although the chorus was hardly strong enough, a fairly good account was given of the music all through. The selection from "Il Trovatore," in which the principal parts were taken by Miss Carvalho, Mr. C. H. Lammert, Mr. G. Guedes, Miss A. Silva and Mr. Kraal, also afforded a somewhat weak and wobbly chorus, but was received with cordial approbation. One fault which the programme had was that it was too long, not that there were too many numbers, but that several of the selections were over lengthy. That, however, is a fault which may be easily remedied. It says a good deal for the success of the concert that the audience, which was not put off the old. The *Japan Mail* says: "Steps had been taken by the police to stem the streams of traffic flowing towards the main routes along which the Imperial cortege should pass, the result being that large crowds, collecting in the streets thus closed, watched the procession from whatever points of vantage were accessible. This was the case notably in the streets leading from the Nagasaki and Kojimachi districts to the route between the Sakurada and Tora Gates. When, however, the Imperial cortege had entered the enclosure of the Diet, these crowds were suffered to pass, and it immediately became an object with them to push forward to see to witness the exit of the cortege from the Diet. In this effort the Kojimachi crowd, hurrying southwards, impinged upon the Nagasaki crowd, pushing eastwards, and a struggle of violence ensued at the entrance of the street by which both sought access to the precincts of the Diet. A corner of the

Russian Legation enclosure abuts upon the road and at the point where the crowd corner is a pavilion, raised some twelve or fourteen feet above the road. Several ladies and one or two children had seated themselves in the pavilion, thus commanding a full view of the Imperial cortege in its passage along the two streets which meet at this corner. When the collision between the two crowds occurred, the police, exerting themselves with remarkable forbearance and judgment, had almost succeeded in restoring order. But at that moment a band of students, coming from the direction of the Sakurada Gate, pushed violently forward, flourishing a torch that lit the crowd, and uttering excited cries. It is impossible to say precisely what happened in the melee that followed. Certain it is, however, that first one stone, and then a shower of these missiles reached the pavilion in which the ladies were seated, fortunately injuring no one, but causing a panic among the crowd. The ladies are disposed to think that the stones may have been aimed at themselves, not at the inmates of the pavilion, but we find it impossible to credit such a theory, in view of the height of the pavilion above the road. There still survives among Japanese, especially among those from a window or any other artificial height upon the Sovereign as he passes, is an act of rudeness, and we have no doubt that these unruly students sought, by a volley of stones, to signify their resentment against a violation of Japanese ideas of propriety by the presence of a crowd of students, and especially the young, roughs would have been satisfied with this exhibition of uncivilized methods. But it happened that some servants of the Legation had established themselves on the roof of a stable, also overlooking the street. These in a moment began to throw stones, and immediately began to strip, and to throw stones at the students, who retaliated with energy. In a moment the disturbance assumed serious dimensions. The students attempted to rush the back gate of the Legation, but before they could effect an entry the police gained the upper hand and made several arrests. As to the injuries inflicted, we are unable to speak with certainty. A group of the Russian Legation had his face gashed by a stone, and the vernacular press reports that several people in the street were wounded by tiles. The fracas between the students and the servants is, however, a secondary affair. Whatever may be the nature or cause of the disturbance, the first act of the students in throwing stones at the ladies in the pavilion. Such an outrage is wholly intolerable. It betrays ignorance of the fundamental instinct of civilization that women and children should be at all times and under all circumstances secure against violence at the hands of men. Unfortunately the reports contained in the Japanese newspapers are eminently calculated to obscure the truth, and to suggest that the blame primarily rests with the objects of the outrage. The fact and the nature of the disturbance are, however, as stated above, and the country should be so sure that the act of a few youthful roughs will not be suffered to disturb the entire existing between the Russian Legation and the Japanese Foreign Office. But this very consideration renders it more intolerable that the wife of the Russian Minister and her suite should have been subjected to such an insult, and that the facts should be misrepresented by any newspaper, however insignificant.

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE WRECK OF THE "SERPENT".  
London, November 12.—The British torpedo vessel *Serpent* has foundered off the coast of Spain. The *Serpent* was a twin-screw vessel of 1770 tons, and carried six guns. She was lost twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre. Out of a total of 250 souls on board only three were saved. The *Serpent* went on rocks during a storm on Monday night. Forbidding rain and the storm made it impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The *Serpent's* complement was 170 officers and men. The others were going to relieve the men now on the African station.

Later dispatches say that the three survivors are of the opinion that none of the others got ashore. Four bodies have come up on the beach, three of them women.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, on rising to speak at a Conservative banquet at this evening's announcement of the loss of the *Serpent*, the announcement caused a sensation, but no action was taken to postpone the banquet. Lord George Hamilton led off in the toast with an unusually lively speech. The news of this affair reached London and excited much adverse criticism. It is considered that Hamilton's conduct may cause a scandal against him, and although the Admiralty has endeavoured to keep the matter quiet, the Duke of Edinburgh was attending the Patriotic concert at Plymouth when the news of the disaster reached town. He was immediately informed and at once left the concert hall. After reading all the dispatches that had been received concerning the disaster, he went directly home without remarking the concert hall. He expressed the utmost sorrow.

The newspaper offices were besieged by crowds of people anxious to hear news of the disaster. Among these were many wives and daughters of the lost seamen.

The *Serpent* was built after the ideas of Admiral Cooper Key, who insisted upon immunity from punishment for the crew in previous notices, was out of all proportion to her displacement. She could maintain a speed of seventeen knots an hour. Lord Brassey, in the *Natal* Admiral, adversely criticised the vessel. He said that economy of weight has been carried to excess in her construction; that her plating was too thin and her armament overdone. In a seaway her heavy top weight would be a detriment to speed and would unduly strain the hull. The vessel was 235 feet long, while she had a draught of only fourteen and a half feet.

Relatives of the crew at Plymouth and dockyard people are full of gossip about the lost crew. It is claimed that she was unseaworthy and broken down on all her trial trips. The *Serpent* has a bad record. She broke down more than once in the manoeuvres of 1893. Several Admirals condemned vessels of her class.

"Lloyd's" agent at Coruna telegraphed: "It appears that the *Serpent* was running for shelter in the bay of Coruna when she foundered. It is claimed that she was unseaworthy and broken down on all her trial trips. The *Serpent* has a bad record. She broke down more than once in the manoeuvres of 1893. Several Admirals condemned vessels of her class.

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## ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN LEGATION IN JAPAN.

An unfortunate occurrence marked the good order of the proceedings in the streets of Tokyo on the day of the opening of the Imperial Diet, which shows that Japan, in putting on the new year hat, has not altogether put off the old. The *Japan Mail* says: "Steps had been taken by the police to stem the streams of traffic flowing towards the main routes along which the Imperial cortege should pass, the result being that large crowds, collecting in the streets thus closed, watched the procession from whatever points of vantage were accessible. This was the case notably in the streets leading from the Nagasaki and Kojimachi districts to the route between the Sakurada and Tora Gates. When, however, the Imperial cortege had entered the enclosure of the Diet, these crowds were suffered to pass, and it immediately became an object with them to push forward to see to witness the exit of the cortege from the Diet. In this effort the Kojimachi crowd, hurrying southwards, impinged upon the Nagasaki crowd, pushing eastwards, and a struggle of violence ensued at the entrance of the street by which both sought access to the precincts of the Diet. A corner of the

ROCK'S CONSUMPTION.  
Berlin, November 12.—Professor Koch's report on his consumption cure will appear at the end of the week in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*. The particulars were published to-day of a case of lupus of the face treated by Dr. Liebertz in Frankfurt by Koch's method. The case is progressing satisfactorily. The first effect of the treatment was to cause the lupus ulcers to swell and discharge a serous liquid, after which scabs formed in a crusty form. The doctor will renew the injection when the scabs fall.

Minister von Gassel has given 200,000 marks for the erection of a special hospital for the treatment of consumptives by the Koch method.

Hertzberg, who has been undergoing Dr. Koch's treatment for consumption, says that the patients are able to follow their usual occupations while undergoing treatment, and it is necessary to take the cure in order to cure the disease. The cure is caused by the injection of the lymph.

PIKE IN WELLINGTON BARRACKS.  
London, Nov. 12.—Wellington Barracks of the Guards were destroyed by fire to-day. The fire originated in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by two children, how- ever, to gain admission.

The missing children were later rescued from the fire. The fire was attended by many exciting incidents, and many heroic rescues. The latest reports say that over twenty persons were more or less injured by jumping from the burning barracks.

Nov. 12.—The *Matin* says: The report of the liquidation of the Societe des Metaux shows, that despite the rise in the price of copper, the shareholders of the company will receive nothing. Debenture holders and other creditors will receive only 34 per cent. The total assets of the company are estimated at 111,000,000 francs, and the assets 38,000,000.

TALK AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.  
London, November 10.—Joseph Savory was to-day installed Lord Mayor of London with all the customary pomp attending the ceremony. The weather was fine, and a large crowd of the Chinese was present. The Mayor took part in the parade and was heartily cheered. The allegorical car, especially those representing the colonies, were also cheered.

This evening the new Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet to the Mayor's Corporation. The Mayor, in his speech, announced that all the regular troops would be armed with new machine rifles early next year.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to the toast "The Government," said that he regarded as a good omen of peace the fact that the Russian Revolution had been a success. He said that the Russian Revolution had been a success, and that the Russian Revolution had been a success.

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA.  
Manchester, Nov. 8.—Brigham Young Jr. is somewhat mysteriously working the Lancashire ground, and the other day landed his private secretary, Mr. E. J. L. Young, in a very little publicity given to the work of the Mormon missionaries, the work being conducted quietly.

TROUBLE IN TORONTO.  
Paris, Nov. 8.—The *St. Paul* has advice from Toronto stating that piracy is rampant there and that the French outposts are being attacked constantly. These facts are kept secret, as it is feared that if publicity is given to the project before the French Government, it will be seriously interfered with.

A FLEET TO RUN BETWEEN HALIFAX AND LIVERPOOL.  
Glasgow, November 8.—Much excitement has been created in shipping circles in England and Scotland by a cable dispatch from Quebec stating that the Canadian Government had decided to subsidize now general mail service between Halifax and Liverpool in less than five days, and that contracts for building the new ocean greyhounds have already been given out in Glasgow.

DROWNING OF YACHTMAN CANTERLIVE.  
Belfast, November 8.—The loss of the *Yachtman* in Belfast Lough, with her owner, Vice-Admiral Canterville, eldest son of Reginald Windsor Canterville, Earl of de la Warr, during the fearful storm of the past few days, has already been announced.

IT appears that the *Vicount* had only just purchased the yacht at Glasgow, and was enjoying his maiden trip. On Thursday evening he anchored off Bangor, twelve miles from the shore, and at about 10 p.m. a strong gale from the north-west set in, and a strong storm of rain and hail fell from the foot of the main strait of the village.

Early Thursday evening the gale began blowing, and continued to increase in strength until it had attained the proportions of a hurricane, sweeping down from the north and west, the night turning out to be one of the wildest ever experienced on the coast. As the wind increased the sea broke over the vessel and much uneasiness was felt on shore lest she should be unable to ride out the storm and increased in violence that it was impossible to launch the lifeboats, and the ill-fated vessel was blown rapidly in shore until she struck the rocks. The *Vicount* and his men in the meantime decided to take to the rigging as the yacht was beginning to fill, Canterville gave first. He had just begun to ascend, having passed one arm through a life buoy and around the ropes, while the other was extended to help a man bent below him, when he was struck by a tremendous wave and carried off the wreck.

A STOCK-BROKER FURNISHED FOR DEPRIVING ONE OF HIS CUSTOMERS.  
London, November 9.—A rare incident in the history of the Stock Exchange occurred during the past week. It was the action of the committee in expelling from the institution Percival Preston, a broker for breach of faith with a client. It seems that the client had ordered Preston to sell a large parcel of Mexican securities, but the broker, disregarding the interest of his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client's market.

ART AND MORALITY.  
London, November 8.—A sequel to the raid made by the Vigilance Committee on the Rabalais exhibition of paintings at the art gallery in Pall Mall there is great excitement among society persons, arising from a very simple rule the exhibitors had made. They required every man who entered the private room in which the particularly indecent pictures were hung and from which women were excluded to hand his card to the doorman. All these cards have been seized, and the exhibitors say they intend to produce them in court in order that the Judge may know what a fine class of persons attended their exhibition of Rabalais pictures. This free advertisement is caused by some conversation and it is said that many would rather pay large sums than have their cards shown.

An outcome of the police raid on the alleged indecent pictures of the Rabalais collection the wives of most of the prominent painters of London have held a meeting, with startling result. The conference was held yesterday afternoon. The ladies drew up a formal resolution protesting against the use of beautiful young girls for models. The wives propose to take the place of the models. The ladies stated that the introduction of young, artless girls into studios was at once immodest and immoral; that occasionally adventuresome posed more for the artist personally than for his work, and that the use of the domestic infidelity in artists' families arose from entanglements begun in studios and developed in luxurious restaurants and places of entertainment.

GENERAL BOOTH'S PLAN WIDELY COMMENDED.  
London, Nov. 9.—Archdeacon Farrer delivered an earnest address at this morning at Westminster Abbey in support of the scheme of General Booth for the redemption of England's poverty-stricken masses. The announcement that the Archdeacon would speak on this topic had at once excited a throng of people that, after the Abbey had been crowded to its utmost capacity thousands were turned away, unable to gain admission.

General Booth's novel and alluring plan in now one of the chief subjects of public interest. Twenty leading clergymen of Great Britain have signed an appeal to the people to raise £5,000,000, which General Booth thinks would be required to successfully carry out his enterprise. General Manning and most of the Protestant bishops have endorsed the plan. The Prince of Wales has written to General Booth heartily approving the scheme, which he describes as an intelligent and promising effort to aid the people whose welfare is now his heart.

But General Booth is being met by controversy and criticism, as well as approval. Many who agree with him as to the need of the remedial measures, believe that help must be through legislation. Mr. Booth proposes to apply his plan without invoking the aid of Parliament.

THE CONSUMPTION CURR.  
Berlin, November 10.—It is safe to say that the preliminary inoculation work of consumptives has already been discussed as follows: Professor Koch takes charge of twelve army hospital sheds erected in the garden of La Charite Hospital according to the system of the Danish physician, Doecker, which can be put up within a few hours.

Professor Bergmann takes the surgical cases among the consumptives in the *Zeughausstrasse* Clinic.

Dr. Corneli, the renowned lung physician, has removed to this city, where he will receive consumptives in the newly-founded *Albrechtsstrasse* Clinic.

Dr. Lory will attend pauper patients in the clinic at 46 *Friedrichstrasse* as far as the limited accommodations of that place will permit. Dr. Prühl will attend the military consumptives.

THE FATALITY FOR KILLING TWO MEN.  
Warsaw, Nov. 11.—The trial of Midwife Skibinska, her married daughter, Mrs. Marowska, the latter's sister-in-law and another woman, besides two men, for the murder of 200 infants, has just been concluded. It was brought out in evidence that the bodies of the children were never buried singly, but that on one of the counts against the conspirators waited until half a dozen of the unfortunate had died, when they were huddled into one coffin. The accused were defended by seven advocates, but all were found guilty. Skibinska, the chief culprit, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, while her accomplices received shorter terms. Against the leniency the Public Prosecutor has appealed.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.  
London, November 11.—A collision occurred to-day on the Great Western Railway at Norton, Fitterers' station, near Taunton, between a freight and special train from Plymouth, carrying passengers from the Plymouth and Dartmouth Railway, and a train from Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope. Ten were killed and eight injured.

The collision occurred at 2 o'clock this morning and was caused by the negligence of the signal-man. The freight train had been switched to the upper line to allow the down night train to pass, which it did at a safe speed. The night was rainy and dark, and the signal-man forgot the freight was standing on the up-track, and the up-bound special train, which consisted of four engines containing fifty passengers, rushed past the station at the rate of fifty miles an hour and dashed into the freight. The first car of the special was demolished. The freight train took fire and six passengers were burned to death. Wreckage was piled to the height of eighty feet. Some of the passengers were imprisoned in the cars four hours. A negro killed was the son of a missionary in South Africa. He was on his way to America.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.  
Berlin, Nov. 10.—The *National Zeitung* says: The Emperor will shortly issue an edict directing that the teachers in the national schools must be familiar with the principles of political economy to enable them to demonstrate the error of socialist teachings. In religion less attention will be paid to doctrinal extremes and more to the comprehension of the ethical side of religion.

In the higher schools recent modern history, especially of Prussia, must be taught, and the benefits which Prussian kings have always conferred upon workingmen must be inculcated. The edict was drafted before Bismarck's resignation.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE.  
London, November 10.—A meeting of the Liberty and Property Defence League was held to-day at which David Dudley Field of New York presided. Field delivered an address on "The Functions of the State." He said that the State ought not to provide work for the people, nor to furnish them with bread, clothes, houses or land. Of all means to reconcile the conflict between capital and labor nothing, in Field's opinion, was comparable to cooperation. He did not believe the socialist theories, which are now menacing and disturbing society would ever be generally accepted. Socialism might be safely shaken but it would not fall.

TO BE FOUGHT ARE SUCH that anybody is almost certain to get hurt. Contrary to the custom generally prevailing in French affairs of honor, each combatant will fire four shots at his adversary, advancing as he fires.

The last shots will be exchanged at the regulation distance, twenty paces, and unless the principals advance with extreme deliberation they may actually get within range of each other. A dispute which promises such sanguinary results is a novelty in Paris, and the outcome is awaited with great interest.

A couple differ as to the character of the insult which is to be wiped out in the gorg of Deroulette or Laguerre, or of both, but it is understood that one of these bellicose gentlemen impugned the other's voracity.

THE AMERICAN BUCKERS.  
Birmingham, November 9.—The English society is much interested in the information cable from America to the effect that the American Dechess has had several judgments rendered against her in New York on behalf of creditors in Birmingham. That the Duchess of Marlborough should borrow money from this Pittsburgh of England seems queer, but investigation shows ample reason for it.

It is no secret that the Duchess tried in every possible way to raise money, and it is well known here that the American trustees of the Hamersley estate have done their best to frustrate her benevolent intentions. Although the money-lenders in London are willing to advance money, they insist on security, especially areas has been laid on the security of a particular lot of land, about which there appear to be complications of title.

The money borrowed in Birmingham was obtained by arrangement with the Duchess' solicitor, London, who happened to be a solicitor in a larger in Birmingham. Robert Harding Milward. This loan was doubled secured on the strength of the £2,000,000 lot.

GLADSTONE ON WEALTH.  
London, November 9.—What good use may a rich man make of his riches? Despite the indelicacy of such questions, answers to this question most generally come from those rich men in suggestions, which leads interest and importance to the ideals and plans contained in Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," because, as Mr. Gladstone justly says in his review of the book for the current number of the *Athenaeum*, "it is a book which has just been taken from the press, his purse, which is a heavy one, seems to discharge its contents as freely as they have been received."

Mr. Gladstone seems to agree with Mr. Carnegie that the accumulation of wealth is not in itself a bad thing. It is the business of the world. It is the growth of what he calls "reasonable wealth," which he considers praiseworthy. His statement of Mr. Carnegie's position is as follows:

"Luxury is, as he evidently conceives, the mother of industry, and industry is to human society what movement is to the state and what life is to the individual. Therefore he holds up to the world the ideal of the growth of what he calls 'reasonable wealth,' which he considers praiseworthy. His statement of Mr. Carnegie's position is as follows:

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